

The Massillon Independent.

ISSUED SEMI-WEEKLY.

GRAND JURY REPORT

Returns Indictments in Fifteen Cases.

SEVERAL FROM MASSILLON

The Whisler Divorce Case Dismissed

by Judge McCarty this Morning—

A New Bank for Canton—Deputy

Sheriff Crubaugh Finds a Horse

Chief.

CANTON, May 11.—Several days ago a horse belonging to W. S. Kinney, of Mapleton, was stolen. Immediately upon receipt of information, and a description of the animal, Deputy Sheriff W. D. Crubaugh interested himself in the case. Descriptions and requests for officers to be on the lookout were telegraphed by the latter to different points in the state. This morning Mr. Crubaugh's labors were rewarded by the receipt of a telegram from Hopedale, stating that a horse and rig and driver were held in custody by officers at that place, and that their descriptions tallied with those received from Mr. Crubaugh. Furthermore the man arrested gave the same name as the individual who was suspected of the theft. Sheriff Zaiser and Mr. Kinney will leave for Hopedale this afternoon to identify and receive the property, and to take the thief into custody.

The grand jury, which was sworn in at 10:30 o'clock Monday morning, completed its work yesterday, and at 2:30 in the afternoon handed its report to Judge McCarty. Twenty cases were before the jury. Eighty-four witnesses were examined, and fifteen indictments were returned, five cases being ignored. The indictments are as follows:

Daniel Bilby, burglary and larceny.
George Nye, petit larceny.
Leo Langanka, assault.

Frank Moore, horse stealing and larceny.

Homer Stands, burglary and larceny.
Harry Frost, alias Francis, forgery.

August Hahn, having burglar tools.
Charles Gigante, house breaking.

Robert McLean, assault with intent to rob, two counts.

Evan Wallace, assault with intent to rob, two counts.

Peter Rooke, highway robbery.

John Flynn, assault with intent to rob, two counts.

The jury visited the county jail, reporting the institution in excellent condition, their only recommendation being that better ventilation be arranged for the kitchen in the basement.

The divorce case of Mary M. Whisler against Harry M. Whisler, of Massillon, was dismissed by Judge McCarty this morning. The case was the first on the day's assignment, and the examination of witnesses was continued until about 10:30 o'clock, when the judge announced to the defense that it would be useless to call any more witnesses, as he had already been convinced that no grounds for divorce existed. Failure to provide and willful absence for more than three years were alleged by the plaintiff as the cause for action. Eggert & McLaughlin, of Massillon, represented the defendant, while Willison & Day appeared for the plaintiff.

Attorneys Welty & Albaugh filed a breach of promise petition in common pleas court this morning, in which Mary Cary asks for \$5,000 damages, naming John Thomas as the defendant. She alleges that on January 1, 1900, she and the defendant became engaged to be married, and that the latter had promised her that the happy event should take place within three months from that date. She alleges that these three months are long past, and that her recent lover gives no indication of his intention to abide by his promise.

Albert L. Klaus, with Baldwin & Shields as his attorneys, has begun suit in common pleas court against Andrew Schrock and George W. Schrock. As his cause for action, he alleges that on November 6, 1890, he, with the defendants, entered into a contract of co-partnership, under the name of the Fulton Pit Car Company, of Canal Fulton, by the terms of which each of the defendants was to pay \$1,000 into the partnership, and the plaintiff was to turn over to the company all the outstanding orders, the trade, and the good will of the Fulton Tool & Manufacturing Company, to which the firm was to be the successor, the debts of the old concern, to the amount of \$1,500, to be assumed by the Pit Car Company. By the terms of the agreement the plaintiff was to have charge of the books and to solicit orders, while the defendants were to have charge of the manufacturing and working force in the shop. Three months after the formation of the partnership the plaintiff alleges that the defendants arbitrarily took possession of all the books of the company and refused to allow him to examine them; that on various occasions the defendants have announced in public their intention of forcing the plaintiff to withdraw from the business; furthermore, that on February 10, 1900, while the defendant entered the office of the company to examine the books of the firm, he was forcibly ejected from the building, and that said examination has never been permitted him. He therefore petitions for the appointment of a

receiver for the company, the selling of the property, the payment of all just debts, and the dissolution of the partnership.

Marriage licenses have been granted to David Price and Mary Evans, of Justus, and Frederick Redman and Anna Scott, of Massillon.

NEWS OF CANTON.

Sheriff Zaiser Returns Without His Prisoner.

BROKE JAIL AT JEWETT.

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ship, and the plaintiff was to turn over

to the company all the out standing or-

ders, the trade, and the good will of the

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to which the firm was to be the success-

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ship.

Alfred Hopper to Sidney G. Mitchin-

son, part lot 940, first ward, Massillon,

\$2,800.

Anson Pease, by executor, to Alice M.

Oatman, part lot 270, third ward, Massill-

on, \$1,500.

Catherine Pollock to John Adams, lot

10, Maple Grove addition, \$600.

Fred Feuchter to Abraham Swisher,

2 and 50-100 acres, Lawrence township,

\$200.

James Allen to David R. Thomas, ½

acre, Sugarcreek township, \$250.

The Howells Coal Company to Thomas

Jane Lewis, lot 19, Howells addition

to East Greenville, \$245.

A wheelman's tool bag isn't complete

without a bottle of Dr. Thomas' Elec-

tric Oil. Heals cuts, bruises, stings,

sprains. Monarch over pain.

MASSILLON, OHIO, MONDAY MAY 14, 1900

DIED OF SMALLPOX

Postmaster Kunkle Dead at Marchand.

VILLAGE MUCH EXCITED.

Health Authorities and All Others are Now Convinced that It is not Chick-en-pox Which is Prevalent in the Community—Pittsburg Specialist Called.

Frank Kunkle, postmaster and grocer at Marchand, Jackson township, a few miles northeast of this city, died at 2 o'clock Thursday afternoon, of smallpox. Dr. Brimire, of McDonaldsville, who attended Mr. Kunkle, is now down with the disease. A strict quarantine has been established and everything possible is being done to prevent the disease from spreading. It is feared that many persons have been exposed to the malady, inasmuch as extreme precautions were not taken, there being some doubt as to whether it was small-pox. A Pittsburg specialist was called a few days before the death of Mr. Kunkle, and he pronounced the disease small-pox.

There has been sickness in Mr. Kunkle's family for several weeks. Some of the physicians said that the sufferers were afflicted with small-pox. Others pronounced it chicken-pox, and the health authorities of the township were inclined to accept the latter diagnosis. Mr. Kunkle became ill on last Monday. Burial took place a few hours after death. The community is in a state of great excitement. The general feeling was that the disease with which the various people were ill was only chicken-pox. Mr. Kunkle leaves a wife and large family.

MOTORS ON THE KEARSARGE.

Electricity Does Nearly All the Work—Steam Abolished.

Down at Old Point Comfort the other day Capt. Folger of the Kearsarge told me that they did everything on that battleship with electricity except to call the roll and scrub the decks. Sixty different motors of 480 horse power and 350 kilowatts furnish power for every device that was formerly operated by steam. The ship is wired on the three-wire system, so that the motors can be operated at two voltages—100 and 80—which is analogous to the use of 130 and 180 pounds of steam.

On the previous group of battleships—the Indiana, Massachusetts and the Oregon class—the motors are only ninety-six horse-power and seventy-two kilowatts. On English ships the use of electricity is still confined to incandescent lights, search lights and signal apparatus, but upon the Kearsarge and the Kentucky steam pipes are almost entirely abolished.—William E. Curtis in the Chicago Record.

BEGIN WORK IN JUNE.

Census Enumerators for Stark County Appointed

Supervisor of Census William M. Hosstetter, of Lisbon, has announced the enumerators for Stark county. Stark county is in the Seventeenth district. The enumerators will begin work on June 1. It will require about two weeks to complete the work. They will be paid at the rate of about two cents a name. The Massillon appointees are: First ward, A. C. H. Wiseman; first ward, B. Clarence Spidle; second ward, A. Harry E. Griswold; second ward, B. Charles Evans; third ward, A. R. B. Crawford, jr.; third ward, B. D. P. Merwin; third ward, C. W. S. Spidle; fourth ward, George Shauft. J. K. McDowell, Wm. Fasnacht, Robert Bowman, C. M. Smith and J. W. Eggert are some of those appointed to work in the territory surrounding Massillon.

AN ANNOYING REPORT.

Out-of-Town Papers Tell of Great Damage Here by the Storm.

Statements published in out-of-town papers to the effect that the foundry

THE INDEPENDENT.

THE INDEPENDENT COMPANY,
INDEPENDENT BUILDING,
20 N. Erie Street, — MASSILLON, O.

WEEKLY FOUNDED IN 1862.
DAILY FOUNDED IN 1867.
SEMI-WEEKLY FOUNDED IN 1896.

LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE.
BOTH TELEPHONES NO. 66.

THE EVENING INDEPENDENT IS ON
SOLD AT BAHNIE'S BOOK STORE, BAM-
MORIN'S CIGAR STAND (HOTEL CONRAD),
AND BERT HANKIN'S NEWS STAND IN
NORTH MILL STREET.



MONDAY MAY 14, 1900.

To be candid about it we do not know who will be the Democratic nominee for vice president.—Canton News Democrat

Such are the indications of reform in the columns of an esteemed contemporary. Hitherto, and especially in its Massillon department, has the News Democrat been wont to spread itself in less laconic paragraphs concerning the things it does not know.

Dr. Jacob Grow, of New Jersey, a delegate to the Methodist quadrennial conference, uses the Bible to back up his convictions as Congressman Bailey, of Texas, uses the constitution of the United States. At Thursday's session he declared that there was not a scintilla of evidence in the word of God for the argument favoring the election of women to the annual conferences or to the ministry.

The second week in June will note the first shipment of coal from a United States port to Russia for the imperial railways. Labor troubles in Germany and much restricted output in the English mines have made it necessary for Europe to turn to the United States for relief. It will not be long, apparently, before American coal will be used to run American engines over various sections of the eastern continent.

The friends of Governor Roosevelt are hinting that the former Rough Rider would make an ideal governor general of the Philippines and it does not appear to be beyond the bounds of possibility that he may have the honor of being the first to hold this high and important office. Judge Taft, now chairman of the Philippines commission, now en route to the islands, told the President when he was appointed that he would not hold the office for more than two years. He may come home, therefore, just in time to make way for the first governor general, Theodore Roosevelt.

The export trade balance in favor of the United States during the first three years of President McKinley's administration amounted to \$1,483,000,000. More than one-half of that sum represents what was paid for labor in manufacturing those exports for which the rest of the world paid. In other words, the Republican policy has obliged the world, in the last three years, to pay at least \$740,000,000 to American labor, which would employ 740,000 men for one year at a salary of \$1,000 per year. This is one reason why work is plenty, wages good, and the home consumption of American products largely increased.

The latest news from Colorado will be discouraging to Democratic statesmen who are still laboring under the delusion that divisions in the Republican party form an important obstacle to their success in the fall election. Many men who have until recently been leaders in the Silver Republican party took part in the Republican state convention in Denver, and out of nearly seven hundred delegates more than half have been outside the ranks of the Republican party during the last four years but have now come back for good. The keynote of the convention was the cordial reunion of silver and gold wings of the party. As Colorado is normally Republican, confidence is felt that the tremendous majority for Bryan in 1896 may this year be overcome.

Judge M. B. Nicholson, for many years one of the Fusion leaders of Kansas, has tired of Bryanism and the "haul down the flag" policy of the Fusion party in his state and nation. This year he proposes to vote for McKinley. These are the reasons he gives for doing so:

"I have grown weary of the course I am being pursued by the opponents of McKinley. In fact, I have been getting more and more weary ever since the Spanish-American war broke out. Before it was terminated, the opposition, that is our party, were doing their best to drive McKinley out, ready or not ready. Since then, however, everything else has been natural and logical consequence. The Democratic managers done nothing but a kick. There has never been a finer state Dewey sailed into Manila in than our government could have let the Philippine Islands with consistency or honor. There is neither patriotism nor common sense in the course the Democrats are pursuing now and I don't propose to stay with them."

The editor of a New York weekly who has certain not entirely unjustifiable views concerning the advisability of the people of the United States coming

to the rescue of one of England's afflicted colonies, was peculiarly affected by the appeal made by the India missionaries for the starving people of India at the Ecumenical conference. He says:

"We were told that two cents a day will keep a native alive. But no missionary explained how, under the circumstance, he could reconcile it with his religion to spend hundreds of dollars in coming to the conference and returning to his work. Putting his traveling and other expenses at the low average of five dollars a day, every India missionary must have sacrificed two hundred and fifty lives every day that he journeyed to and from or attended the conference. No sanguinary savage ever strewed his path with more corpses. And for what did the missionaries deliberately plan this waste of life and money? For the egotistical pleasure of hearing themselves talk and hearing other people talk about them! They may boast of their good works in India, but I should not like to have their record at the great accounting, when they will rank as soldiers that deserted in the midst of a battle in order to enjoy the fun of a fair."

There can be no doubt of the wisdom of the middle-of-the-road Populists in making Wharton Barker and Ignatius Donnelly their presidential and vice presidential combination. The faction of the people's party represented at the Cincinnati convention consists largely of individuals who have been repeated failures in business and in life generally and are, therefore, ready to take up any political creed which furnishes an outlet for their personal discontent with every existing condition. Barker is a splendid representative of this class of individual. His own banking business has gone to smash and his bitterness against the forces which he imagines have combined to bring about his ruin has run away with any common sense and clearness of judgement which he may have hitherto possessed. With Donnelly, the literary freak and cryptogram fiend, to back him up in his rattle-brained assertions, there is no reason why the pair of them should not get up a pretty fair set of arguments during the coming campaign to prove that the country will speedily come to Barker's own financial straits unless it is speedily placed under the control of the people's party and under the immediate guidance of its present candidates for office.

THE SKY IN MAY.

All other astronomical events this month are surpassed in importance by the total eclipse of the sun on the 28th, which is of great interest to us, because it is visible in the United States. Only three other eclipses have been visible in the eastern states during the present century, according to the Scientific American. The path of totality in the present eclipse begins in the Pacific ocean, crosses Mexico, southeastern Texas, New Orleans, and goes straight to Norfolk, Va., but its effect will be over very many thousands of miles.

During the middle of this month at 10 o'clock in the evening the splendid constellations that made the evenings of April so wonderful have all set with the exception of Gemini in the west and Auriga in the northwest. Almost overhead shines Arcturus, while the Milky Way lies along the eastern horizon.

In the southeast the Scorpion lifts his claws above the horizon with the red Antares blazing in his heart. Mercury is the morning star most of the month, but is too near the sun to be seen. Venus is the evening star in Gemini. On the last day of this month its greatest brightness occurs, when it is fully 100 times as bright as an average first-magnitude star. Toward the end of the month its crescent phase will be visible through a good field glass.

There will be a full moon on the 14th, the last quarter on the 21st and a new moon, accompanying a solar eclipse, the 28th.

The real rough rider is the man who rides the river with a twisting, squirming log for a saddle, on which he stands, balancing himself to its every motion. If his coolness fails or his nerve gives way, disaster and death reach out for him.

It's the giving way of the "nerve" which proves fatal to so many a man. Perhaps he is simply crossing the street, as he has done ten thousand times. He hears a shout, stops, hesitates, gets "ratled" and runs over. When a man finds that his memory plays him false often, when he starts off to get something and forgets what he went for, when he knows he has locked the front door and yet an irritating uncertainty compels him to get up and verify his knowledge, then that man is in danger at any minute when confronted by a trifling danger. He is unversed.

This condition can be perfectly cured by the use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It strengthens the stomach, nourishes the nerves, and purifies the blood. It contains no alcohol, whisky or other intoxicant.

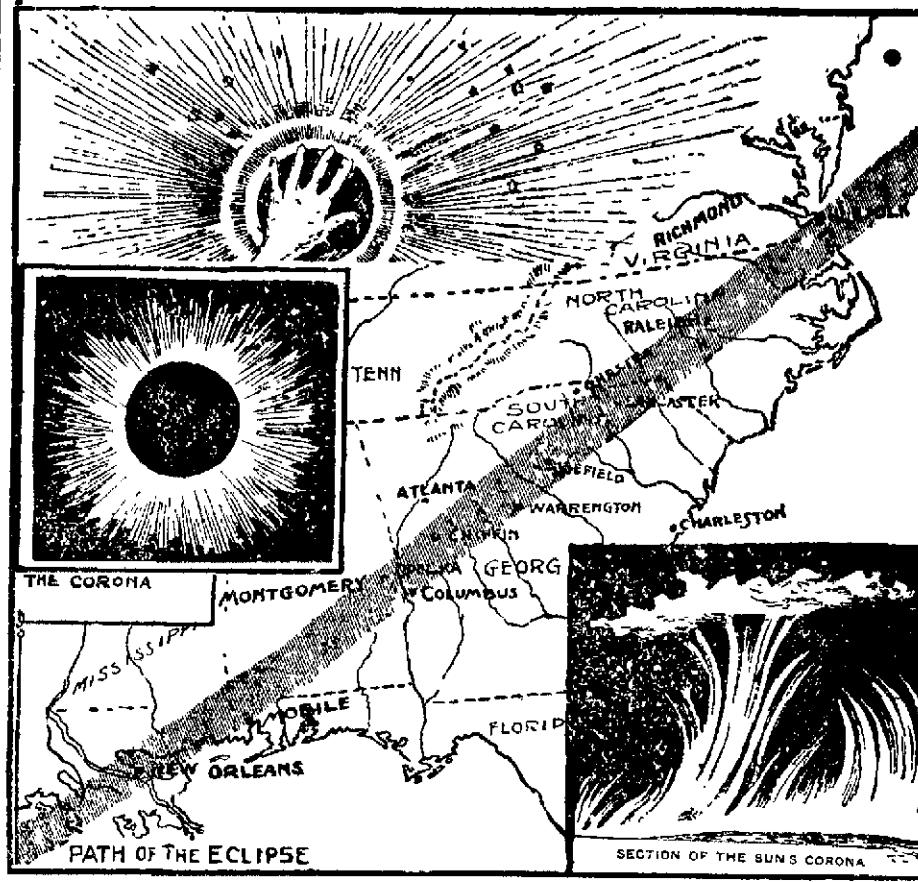
The reason I delayed writing was because I wanted to wait a week after I had taken the medicine before giving my sensations, and now I can send a good conscientious testimony," writes Chas. H. Sergeant, Esq., of Plain City, Madison Co., Ohio. "During the summer and fall of 1891 I became all "run down," nerves fatigued, and stomach out of order. I wrote to Dr. Pierce, and he sent me a general remedy, and advised Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and, thanks to you for your advice, I used six bottles; and since I stopped taking it, about one year ago, I have not taken any medicine of any kind, and have been able to eat and sleep quite well again. I can eat three square meals a day, I do not feel miserable burning in the stomach after eating, and my blood and nerves are in good shape."

Dr. Pierce's Pellets cure biliousness.

WHEN THE SUN HIDES

What Will Happen During
the Coming Total Eclipse.

BY ANDREW DOWNS.



ROSCOPES AND CAMERAS, thousands of eyes will note things which perhaps have not before been described as visible or as occurring during a total eclipse.

Here is the reply given by Professor Burnham of Chicago, when asked by a budding astronomer for advice as to the best instruments to use during the coming eclipse. He said:

"Use the most valuable instrument God ever gave you—your eye. Watch the effect of the strange phenomenon on nature, and learn a lesson in her laws that you'll never forget, sir; never forget."

Some details of the eclipse which are of interest are as follows: The track of totality begins on the Pacific ocean just west of Mexico at sunrise, trends due eastward over Mexico, enters the United States very near New Orleans, extends northeastward over Mobile and Montgomery, near Atlanta, over Raleigh, and leaves this country in the region of Norfolk and Cape Henry. It then crosses the Atlantic ocean and touches Europe at Coimbra, Portugal, terminating near the northern end of the Red sea at sunset.

The eclipse, therefore, may be observed in the United States in the morning hours from about 7:20 to 9 o'clock, and in Spain and Africa in the afternoon after 4.

The local hour of totality increases from west to east, beginning at 7:27 a.m. near New Orleans, and growing later to 8:50 near Norfolk, as the shadow sweeps over the country. The duration of totality is 1 minute and 13 seconds near New Orleans and 1 minute and 42 seconds near Norfolk. This fact constitutes a powerful argument in favor of locating the stations as far eastward as possible in North Carolina and Virginia, since the gain of half a minute is made in the duration of totality, which is important when every second is precious for observations.

Scientific men have made elaborate preparations for observing the eclipse. The United States government will have two stations, and every big college in the country will have its apparatus located somewhere in the track of the moon shadow. From New Orleans to Norfolk there will be an almost continuous line of telescopes and cameras pointed skyward. To a man in a balloon it would look as if we were planning for a fight with Mars.

The amateur photographers, who are a legion in themselves, will be out in full force. They are spurred on by the knowledge that the most successful photograph of the sun's corona was taken by an amateur. This amateur was Mrs. Maunder, wife of an English astronomer, who accompanied her husband to India to witness the solar eclipse of 1898. She used a Dallmeyer stigmatic lens of 11½ inches aperture and 9 inches focal length.

The silvery white halo of the corona, which looks as if it belonged to the moon, is the most impressive object seen during an eclipse. Portions of the corona unquestionably extend several million miles from the body that it surrounds. The structure of this envelope excites wonder even in the inexperienced observer, but it is made the subject of careful research by the scientist.

As a spectacle a total solar eclipse ranks among the most marvelous ever presented to the eyes of man. The race of the moon shadow across the face of the landscape as the moment of totality approaches has always been described by observers as one of the most staggering, awe inspiring scenes that it is possible to imagine. Then comes the obscurity, the disappearance of the sun, the strange chill of unnatural darkness, the outburst of the wonderful coronal streamers around the spot where a black hole seems suddenly to have taken the place of the sun, the red flames of the prominences and, after one or two minutes of awful pause and silence, the gleam of the reappearing orb and the swift flight of the shadow eastward.

During most eclipses that have heretofore occurred astronomers have had few eyes to assist their own in showing the picturesque features of the phenomenon. Well known astronomers who have gone half round the earth to observe an eclipse have come back acknowledging that they had not really seen it, because they had no time to look at it. Their attention was entirely absorbed by the technical observations, and only a dreamlike impression of the real wonders of the scene had been made upon their minds.

After it is all over, perhaps the astronomers may tell us the answers to many questions about the corona which as yet have never been answered. They may also have news of Vulcan, that mysterious star, that lost world, which is supposed to exist somewhere between the sun and Mercury.

GUILTY OR NOT GUILTY
DISEASED MEN CURED

THOUSANDS of young men, middle aged men, and old men can look back at the ignorance of early youth, or later in life, when they "out of the boy" have the seeds for future suffering. **BELL'S ABRUPT** is a terrible sin against nature and will bring a rich harvest. **BLOOD AND PRIVATE DISEASES** sap the very life and vitality of the victim. Our NEW METHOD TREATMENT will positively cure all the following diseases:

VARICOCELE, EMISSIONS, NERVOUS DEBILITY, SYPHILIS, STRICTURE, GLEET, SEMINAL WEAKNESS, PIMPLES, LOST MANHOOD, UNNATURAL DISCHARGES, KIDNEY AND BLADDER DISEASES.

ARE YOU? Nervous and despondent; weak or debilitated; tired mornings; nocturnal; ambition—feble; memory poor; easily fatigued; excitable and irritable; haggard looking; weak back; bone pains; hair loose; ulcers; sore throat; varicose veins; deposit of urine and drains at stool; distrustful; want of confidence; lack of energy and strength—WE CAN CURE YOU OR ASK NO PAY.

CURES GUARANTEED OR NO PAY—CONFIDENTIAL.

SNATCHED FROM THE GRAVE. A warning from the Living. "At 15 I learned a bad habit. Tried four doctors and nerve tonics by the score without benefit; emissions and trains increased. I was weak and nervous, eyes sunken, bad in society, hair thin, hoarse, etc. I was told to give up the habit, and was cured by Drs. Kennedy & Kergan. This was eight years ago. I did not tell them for two months that was positive. —C. W. LEWIS, Saginaw,

VARICOCELE CURED. "Varicocele made life miserable. I was weak and no ambition. The 'Golden Monitor' opened my eyes. The New Method Treatment of Drs. Kennedy and Kergan cured me in a few weeks.—L. L. PETERSON, Louis-

EMISSIONS CURED. J. P. EMERSON relates his experience. "I lived on weakened my physique mentally and mentally. Finally I got sick, and was going into decline (consumption). Finally 'The Golden Monitor,' edited by Drs. Kennedy & Kergan, fell into my hands. I learned the TRUTH and the CAUSE. Self-abuse had sapped my vitality. I took the New Method Treatment and was cured. My friends think I was cured of consumption. I have sent them many patients, all of whom were cured. Their New Method Treatment supplies vigor, vitality and manhood.

SYPHILIS CURED. "This terrible blood disease was in my system for eight years. Eyes red, pimpls and blotches on the skin, ulcerous, etc. Tongue, bone pains, falling out of hair, weakness, etc. My brother, who had been cured, met in a few weeks, and I thank God I consulted them. No return of the disease in six years."—W. P. M., Jackson.

17 YEARS IN OHIO, 200,000 CURED. NO RISK.

READER! Are you a victim? Have you lost hope? Are you contemplating marriage? Are you a widow? Has your blood been diseased? Have you any weakness? One New Method Treatment will cure you. What it has done for others it will do for you. CONSULTATION FREE. No matter who has treated you, write for an honest opinion FREE of Charge. Charges reasonable. BOOKS FREE. "The Golden Monitor" (Illustrated), on Diseases of Men. Inclose postage, 2 cents. Sealed.

NO NAMES USED WITHOUT WRITTEN CONSENT. PRIVATE. Nonmedicinal sent C.O.D. Nonnames on boxes or envelopes. Everything confidential. Question list and cost of treatment FREE.

DRS. KENNEDY & KERGAN, No. 143 EUCLID AV., CLEVELAND, O.

"The Pilgrim"

THE INDEPENDENT COMPANY has completed arrangements with the publishers of the above named monthly which enables it to make an unprecedented offer to the readers of **THE INDEPENDENT**. Every subscriber to the Semi-Weekly, by paying a year's subscription in advance, will receive "The Pilgrim" for one year

Absolutely Free!

"The Pilgrim" is essentially a magazine for the home, and all its departments are of the most instructive and entertaining character. The following table of contents of a recent issue fairly illustrates the scope of the magazine: "The Man Without the Hoe" (poem); "John Ruskin;" "Nature's Wonder: the Grand Canyon of the Colorado;" "Unchaperoned in Spain" (story); "Educational: Transportation of Rural School Pupils at Public Expense;" "Personal Recollections of the American Civil War Period;" "The Social Link" (story); "The Mother's Realm;" "The House Beautiful;" "Artistic Attire;" "The Wealth of Health;" "Mid-Plants and Blossoms;" "The Bath and Toilet;" "The Fine Arts of Cooking and Sewing;" "Home Recreations;" Editorial Notes, a page for little folks, and much other matter of more than usual interest—all superbly illustrated with half-tone plates.

Remember the Terms:

Every subscriber to the Semi-Weekly paying one year in advance will receive "The Pilgrim" for twelve months FREE OF CHARGE. The subscription price of the monthly has never been less than one dollar per year. **THE SEMI-WEEKLY INDEPENDENT** and "The Pilgrim," one year,

ONE DOLLAR!

SPIDER'S CHAPS.

By WOLOOTT LE CLEAR BEARD.

(Copyright, 1899, by American Press Association.)

[CONTINUED.]

CHAPTER III
IN WHICH SPIDER MYSTERIOUSLY LEAVES CAMP.

It was in a most dismal frame of mind that we returned to our camp, rather to the place where our camp had been. Our reception was correspondingly dismal. In fact, it would be nearer the truth to say that we had no reception, for while we were trying to get the cattle over the river the Ballet Girl had packed up everything there was to pack and had departed in search of a ford or a boat or some means of getting across without having to ferry himself over on his timber leg, as he told us afterward. Therefore there was no dinner awaiting us when we arrived and no means of getting any.

When, after considerable search, we finally discovered our missing kitchen, it had succeeded in crossing, and then, in the face of the rising water, it had to return. It was quite nightfall when it reached us. The Ballet Girl was in a particularly bad humor. For this reason our supper, when we got it, was a wretched one.

Still, bad as it was, it was welcome.

As the men gathered about the fire their

fired bad lot around him, too, down there to Agua Caliente. You'll have ter pay for the use er the range, of course, an I reckon maybe we won't have no trouble. Anyhow, it looks like it's all we c'n do."

I was not borrowing trouble. I said that I thought we'd better start for Lorena's as soon as we could get away in the morning.

"I reckon," agreed the foreman. "Now there's another thing I wanted ter say. You see how we was at the river this mornin'. We're short handed, that's what we are, an we want more help."

This fact was not news to me, and I said so.

"Well, we're shorter'n ever now," the foreman went on. "Hollis he won't be no good fer awhile—one of his arms is a foot a half longer'n the other, an it'll take er month ter get it back where it was. Now there's that kid—Spider. He done some mighty good work yes'day in the herdin', not ter talk erbout that job he done fer Hollis—a man what tried ter throw him down all he knewed. S'pose we take him on."

"But what will the cook do?" I objected.

"He's all right. We c'n pick up a Chinaman or sunthin' fer him bimeby, an now he says the kid'll be a sight more use rounn the cattle than ever he was with the cook outfit. I guess we c'n call that settled, s'far as the Ballet Girl goes. Course I know the kid can't do a man's work yet, an I only mean ter give him boy's pay fer now, till we see how he does. Are you willin'?"

I was perfectly willing—more than that, I was delighted to give Spider his chance, but I did not say so. I only asked how Spider was to get a suitable outfit—apart from the horse. If he had taken a fancy to the ugly brute he had ridden that day he might have the creature and welcome.

"I guess that lets us out—the horse," responded the foreman. "The boys has got up a sorter chip in fer the rest Hollis, he'll come up with consid'ble of it, I reckon. He will fer the chaps anyhow. He owes it."

Hollis certainly did owe the chaps, but I was rather surprised from my knowledge of the man that he should so readily acknowledge his debt.

"Oh, yes, Hollis is mighty grateful, I reckon," replied the foreman when I expressed my astonishment. "Hollis'll come down with the money all right, don't you fear." There was something peculiar in the foreman's tone that made me suspicious.

"Does Hollis know that he's expected to contribute?" I asked.

"No, not yet. He will, though. I'm a-gonter see him now." The foreman hitched his holster conveniently forward and departed. I shouted an order after him to the effect that, whatever Hollis might or might not be willing to give, there should be no coercion in the matter. I never knew whether or not this order was obeyed. I rather think it was not.

I did not witness the announcement of Spider's promotion. Long before sunrise I had started out with the foreman to arrange with Lorena for the use of his pastures. The herd was to follow us.

As the foreman had said, I found Lorena to be a most villainous old Mexican and surrounded by a most villainous crew of followers. He knew that we were at his mercy, and therefore overcharged us frightfully. The pasturage on his range was good, and that at least was a comfort, but I didn't at all like the prospects in other ways. Two days later, when the cattle arrived, we camped, as before, on the banks of the river. Our ostensible reason for camping there was, of course, that we would be on hand at the earliest possible moment when the river should fall enough to allow us to cross. But really we chose this place, the foreman and I, in order to be as far away as we could from the wicked little town of Agua Caliente, the headquarters of Lorena and his friends. At best the town was far nearer us than we liked. The distance was only 20 miles or so.

For a week or two after we arrived we did not seem to me to have much cause for alarm. In fact, I would have been rather relieved had not the foreman kept up a continual croaking. The cattle were in no way interfered with. It is true that many of our men would avail themselves of every possible opportunity to get to Agua Caliente, and would frequently stay there much longer than they ought; but this, in view of the time that had lapsed since they had seen a town of any kind at all, was no more than one must expect. There was little for the men to do.

In fact, for this first fortnight, the life settled back to its old monotony as far as I was concerned. To Spider the new responsibilities that he had assumed seemed a never failing delight. He worked indefatigably, and at night was quite ready to go to sleep without the preamble of setting the camp by the ears, according to his former habit. Apart from other reasons, I think that Spider would at this time have considered such an outbreak beneath his dignity, unless committed for weighty and well considered reasons. Besides, his outfit arrived, which placed him, when the first stunning shock of surprise had subsided, on the pinnacle of all earthly bliss.

Spider might well be pleased. The "boys" had done their best, and Spider was equipped from head to heel with cowboy paraphernalia—saddle, bridle, spurs and all. His chaps were resplendent. The new leather made his legs, so the men said, look like those of a newly hatched chicken, they were so yellow. So taken with them was Spider that he was nearly thrown several times the first day he wore them because, instead of looking to see where his horse was going, he was admiring his legs. But a glory greater even than the chaps lay in his "gun," the heavy pistol, that with its holster and well filled cartridge belt Spider proudly buckled around his waist. He seemed to have grown two inches taller as he strutted about the camp. The outfit would have been woefully incomplete without this

done. I was about to call the foreman for a consultation when I saw him coming toward me.

"Evenin'," he remarked as though he had not seen me before that day. "Thought I'd come over an see what we'd best do with them there critters while the river's goin down. We can't stay here."

I didn't in the least know what to do. Furthermore, the river was not going down. It was rising.

"Yaas, so 'tis. That's what made me think that maybe, after all, we'll have ter take the herd ter ol' Lorena's range for a bit. Can't do no better as I c'n see."

"Where is Lorena's range?" I asked. "Is there feed there?"

"Bout 40 miles down the river. Oh, yes, there's grass there, all right enough." He spoke so dubiously that I asked for an explanation. "Oh, yes, there's grass there, all right enough," he repeated. "But then Lorena, he's there too. I don't like Lorena none too well. He's a greaser, an there ain't no worse one nowhere. He's got an all

fired bad lot around him, too, down there to Agua Caliente. You'll have ter pay for the use er the range, of course, an I reckon maybe we won't have no trouble. Anyhow, it looks like it's all we c'n do."

Spider threw himself into his work with an energy greater, if possible, than before. Lack of energy was at no time one of Spider's faults, and this was most fortunate, for we needed him and every one on whom we could depend more and more as the days passed by. Matters in the camp were going from bad to worse.

Those men who went most frequently to Agua Caliente began going often than ever. Sometimes they would leave their work in order to go there, and when they returned they would be filled with the malignant whisky prevalent in that region or with the still more malignant mescal. Could we have replaced them these men would have been discharged at once, but we could not replace them. For a time I was comforted by the reflection that as soon as their money gave out this conduct must cease. It did not cease, but instead it became worse than ever. Some of the cowboys left. Some became so useless that, great as our need was, we had to discharge them. Of all the men who went often to Agua Caliente, Hollis alone would return sober.

"An he's jus' the las' one I care about," said the foreman as for the hundredth time we were holding a council. "He's han' in glove with Lorena an the hull gang. It's them what get the boys away—it's their reg'lar trick. They wants ter weaken us all they can an then sneak the cattle. Been stealin' cattle fer years, they have, only no one couldn't prove nothin'. They ain't takin' no chances they c'n help, but the river's goin down purty fas' now, an they know it, so I reckon they'll make them try fer our herd in a night or two—t-night, maybe. Better get the cattle together. There ain't no use in our foolin' ourselves—things don't look none too gaudy, no way you c'n see 'em."

What the foreman said was perfectly true. I fully realized that now, and at once gave orders to round up the cattle. The river had fallen considerably, and it was decided that we should move the camp and gather the cattle at the nearest ford, 12 miles below. In this way it was just possible that, if the river allowed us, we might get across and away before there was an opportunity for trouble.

All of our men were at supper that night, and all of them, with the exception of Hollis, were trustworthy. The others had been weeded out days before. As the hasty meal was finished the foreman stood up and made a little speech to the men. It was very short.

"Boys," he said, "I reckon you all knows what you got ter do. Now you wanter saddle up an do it jus' as quick as you know how. There'll be trouble else at both ends er the line. Now's the time ter start."

The boys saddled and started. In a few minutes, except for the Ballet Girl, who was hurriedly striking camp, there was not a human being in sight. Driving the spare horses ahead of me, I went directly to our new camping place, gathering by the way what few cattle I could get. I was the first to arrive at the ford. I built a fire to guide the others to this point and sat down to keep it going until the cook could come up and relieve me.

Few of the cattle had strayed far. Followed by a shouting cowboy or two,



"I reckon you all knows what you got ter do."

small bunches soon began to come in. These bunches would be united on the river bank, and their herders would gallop off after more. Then the cook wagon drew up at the fire, which was utilized by the Ballet Girl for the manufacture and maintenance of a huge pot of coffee, kept for the benefit of all comers. There was no time to stop and eat.

The men came and went and came again, all of them, except Spider and Hollis. I had not seen them since supper. I began to get very uneasy about Spider and made inquiries as the men came in. Cappy Lee, it seemed, was the last to see them. It was early in the evening. Spider was spurring along directly in Hollis' wake and both of them heading for Agua Caliente. It was long past midnight when Lee informed me of this. Calling the foreman, I hurriedly told him about Spider's absence and in whose company he was last seen. I also told him that I was very much afraid that something had happened to the boy and that I intended to start out at once in search of him.

"Ridin' jealous er Hollis, I s'pose, like he always does," said the foreman. "Well, I reckon you'd better go," he went on, after thinking a moment. "Oughtn't ter go alone, though!"

"He won't go alone, you bet you," Lee interrupted. "Jus' wait till I saddle up a fresh horse an get my rifle outter the wagon. I won't be long."

"What about yer work?" asked the foreman reprovingly.

"I never get 'long without me the best it kin, I reckon," responded Lee as he walked away to make his preparations. The foreman made a quick stride

after him and then stopped.

"He hadn't no business ter talk like that, but I reckon he's right. He oughter go, an maybe I'd done the same if I was him. Look here. Don't you get into no fights you c'n help. If you don't come back by an hour after sun up, er if ther's anything ben done ter that ther kid, I'll let the cattle go, an I'll take every one er the boys—I'll head 'em myself—an I'll burn Agua Caliente an shoot every man ther is in the place."

I laughed.

"You needn't ter laugh," cried the foreman indignantly. "You know I don't talk 'less I mean it. If me an the boys can live ter do it, I'll do every las' thing I said."

At first I had thought that he was joking, but it was as he said. He meant every word. Of course I would not for a moment consent to such a plan as that he proposed, one that might involve the killing of men who had not done or intended us any harm. I gave the foreman orders to stop where he was until the following noon, and then, if we had not returned, to send a search party. But I could not see that we were in any danger.

"Danger?" responded the foreman obstinately. "Well, I reckon maybe I know some better than you do. If you ain't back when I said, we'll all be a search party. I'm boss when you ain't here. I'm a-gonter hol' all the boys as they come in an give 'em a night's rest. We c'n start work in the mornin' one way er another—an hour after sun up. Hol' on a minute."

He ran to the wagon and took out a rifle, which he fastened to my saddle.

"Take this along. Maybe you'll want it," he said, shoving a handful of cartridges into my pocket. "Here comes Lee."

As he spoke the cowboy, freshly mounted, came cantering up, and we started off.

"You needn't be afraid of us hurtin' no innocent men," the foreman called after us reassuringly. "We wouldn't do that." He waited until we were some distance away, and then, making a speaking trumpet of his hands, he bawled:

"In—Agua Caliente there—ain't no—innocent—men!"

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

AN IMPORTANT QUERY.

Which Permits of Only One Honest Answer.

This unavoidable question has to be answered honestly by Massillon people after they have read the opinion given below by Mrs. Martin Richardson, of 124 Front St., which of a dozen articles all making the same claim can I depend upon the more one endorsed by people well known in Massillon, or eleven endorsed by utter strangers. Read this and compare the evidence with others' statements about other kidney remedies published side by side with it in the columns of this paper. Mrs. Richardson says: "Ten years ago I had a severe attack of typhoid malaria, and when I recovered I found that my kidneys were seriously affected. They always had troubled me some for kidney disease runs in our family. When I was able to be about after my severe sickness every symptom of dropsy set in—in my feet and body swelling so that I could not wear ordinary clothes or shoes. My back ached terribly and I was distressed and annoyed with a urinary weakness. My knees swelled so that they felt as if they had been unjointed, and for a long time I had to walk with two canes. I had feasted so much for it and spent dollar after dollar until I became discouraged. Statements appeared in the papers about Dean's Kidney Pills that read so encouragingly that I was induced to make another effort, and I got a box at Baltz's drug store. In a few days I could notice quite an improvement and I improved right along until all the symptoms left me. The swelling was reduced, the kidney secretions regulated, and the pains did not trouble me as they had for ten years. Doan's Kidney Pills did me a wonderful amount of good and I give them credit for it and recommend them to all who have kidney disease or dropsy. The box will encourage anyone and convince them that they are what they are represented to be."

Doan's Kidney Pills for sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Mailed by Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., agents for the United States.

Remember the name Doan's, and take no substitute."

"After suffering from severe dyspepsia over twelve years and using many remedies without permanent good I finally took Kodol Dyspepsia Cure. It did me so much good I recommend it to everyone," writes J. E. Watkins, Clerk and Recorder, Chillicothe, Mo. It digestes what you eat. Rider & Snyder and Chas. W. Cupples, 139 W. Tremont St.

Science has found that rheumatism is caused by uric acid in the blood. This poison should be excreted by the kidneys. No rheumatism with healthy kidneys. Foley's Kidney Cure makes them well. Rider & Snyder.

W. S. Musser, Millheim, Pa., saved the life of his little girl by giving her One Minute Cough Cure when she was dying from croup. It is the only harmless remedy that gives immediate results. It quickly cures coughs, colds, bronchitis, gripe, asthma and all throat and lung troubles. Rider & Snyder and Chas. W. Cupples, 139 W. Tremont street.

The Massillon Market.

The following prices are paid by Massillon merchants today:

GRAIN, HAY, STRAW AND WOOL.

Wheat (old) 72

Hay, per ton 10 00 to 12 00

Straw, per ton 5 00

Corn 45-48

Oats 28-30

Clover Seed 4 00-4 25

Timothy Seed 1 25 to 1 30

Rye, per bu. 40-50

Barley 40-48

Flax seed 1 50

Wool (unwashed, fine) 14-15

C. B. & Q. 12 14

Federal Steel 38 1/2

U. S. Leather (pfid) 69 1/2

Manhattan 89 1/2

Missouri Pacific 57 1/2

Louisville & Nashville 78 1/2

CHICAGO.

American Sugar, 100% 110% 108% 110

American Tobacco 90 92 94 95 96

Athlone (Pfd) 67 1/2 68 1/2 67 1/2 68

C. B. & Q. 12 14

Federal Steel 38 1/2 38 1/2 38 1/2 38 1/2

U. S. Leather (pfid) 69 1/2 69 1/2 69 1/2 69 1/2

Manhattan 89 1/2 89 1/2 89 1/2 89 1/2

Missouri Pacific 57 1/2 57 1/2 57 1/2 57 1/2

Louisville & Nashville 78 1/2 78 1/2

LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

The churches of Harrison county have sent \$200 to famine sufferers in India.

Mr. and Mrs. Norman McCammons and children, of Barberton, are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. John Whistler.

J. G. Roseman has again become head miller for the West Side Milling Company. Mr. Roseman held this position two years ago.

At the G. A. R. encampment at Findlay, R. A. Pinn, of this city, was chosen as one of Ohio's delegates to the national encampment at Chicago, next August.

The township trustees this morning appointed Dr. N. W. Culbertson township physician, his bid being \$235. There was but one other applicant for the position.

The Luther League of Faith Lutheran chapel will hold a birthday social at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Hose, in West Tremont street, on Monday evening.

A. W. & L. E. force under Roadmaster Secret is engaged in making a large fill near Fremont, to give the company access for a switch to the large beet sugar plant at that place.

A building permit has been issued to Philip Sonnhalter, who will erect a brick structure, 23x90 feet, in West Main street, before August 15, the cost of which will be \$4,000.

Mayor Walker, of Alliance, has ordered all slot machines to be removed from the saloons of that city, and unless his orders are obeyed the machines will be taken out by the police.

The oil well on the Marchand farm on the west side of Alliance has reached a depth of 500 feet. The "Big Injun" sand was struck this morning and experts are elated with the indications.—Alliance Review.

Frederick Redman, of Cleveland, and Miss Anna Scott, of this city, were married at the home of the bride's mother, at 12:30 today, by the Rev. J. F. Clokey. Mr. and Mrs. Redman will leave for Cleveland this afternoon.

The services of Architect George F. Hammoud, of Cleveland, have been engaged by Messrs. Allman & Putman to prepare the plans for their new store building. It is expected that the plans will be ready for the contractors by Saturday.

Miss Mabel Suhr entertained twenty friends at her home in Third street on Friday evening, in honor of her birthday anniversary. A programme of musical selections, vocal and instrumental, and dancing were the amusements of the evening.

Secretary Agler, of the Stark county board of elections, received notice on Wednesday morning that a special local option election would be held in Lawrence township on Friday, May 18. The sale of liquor has been prohibited in the township for the past two years.

The May meeting of the Stark County Horticultural Society will be held at the residence of Daniel Jolly, two and a half miles south of Canton, on Wednesday, May 16. Take the Canton and Massillon electric cars to Raff's station. Start at 9:30 or 10:30 a. m. Margaret Rockhill, Secretary.

A farewell surprise party was given Friday evening to Miss Mamie Huber, who will leave Tuesday for Seattle, Wash., where she will join a party of friends and thence proceed to Dawson City, Alaska, on a tour of several months. Twenty-five guests were present. The evening was pleasantly passed playing cards.

Franklin college, situated at New Athens, which was burned last winter, may be rebuilt at Cadiz. The faculty has expressed a willingness to move the institution, and Cadiz people favor selling the township Panhandle railway stock, from which \$60,000 can be realized, and devoting it to the purchase of suitable college buildings.

Jacob Reese, brother of Jackson Reese, of this city, and familiarly known as "Senator" Reese, died at the home of his sister, Mrs. Samuel Toomey, in Canal Dover, last week, aged 65 years, and was buried at Mt. Eaton. For years Mr. Reese had lived in Washington, for a time holding a position in the government printing office.

Commander A. D. Volkmar and R. A. Pinn, who represented Hart Post of the G. A. R. at the national encampment at Findlay, made their reports to the post on Friday evening. Miss Delta Myers and Mrs. Clara Dissinger, who were Mrs. Major McKinley's delegates at the state meeting of the Daughters of Veterans, will make their reports next Friday evening.

A number of Massillonians on Thursday attended the funeral of the late Thomas Brodgen, of North Lawrence, who was killed in the mine disaster at Schofield, Utah. Services were held at the home of the deceased, the Rev. Mr. Yoder, of the Methodist church, officiating. The North Lawrence Odd Fellows, with which organization Mr. Brodgen was connected, were present at the services in body.

M. D. Ratchford arrived in the city from Washington Thursday morning. Mr. Ratchford, who has just resigned from the national industrial commission to become labor commissioner of Ohio, says that his successor will doubtless be a man from Indiana. After a rest of a day or two, Mr. Ratchford will go to Columbus to take charge of his new position. He says he has not decided upon any of the members of his staff except Mr. Ewing, of Columbus.

The Rev. John McMahon, pastor of St. Patrick's church at Salineville, has been peremptorily ordered to appear before the Pope at Rome. A reason for the

summons is to be found in the trouble which Father McMahon had with his former charge at Alliance, where he had been for fifteen years, until February last, when he was transferred to Salineville. The trouble at Alliance seems to have originated in the choir. The bishop was called in to settle the dispute without success.

Judges McCarty, Taylor and Hole, the common pleas judges of the Ninth judicial district of Ohio, met in Canton and selected the jury commissioners for the counties of Stark, Columbiana and Carroll. The commissioners chosen for Stark county are Silas J. Williams, of Alliance; Ferdinand Herbrick and Aaron Houser, Canton, and Elmer E. Fox, of Lake township. The term of office is for one year, commencing May 28, 1900, and ending May 28, 1901. The duty of the jury commissioners is to select names of persons residing in the county to act as petit and grand jurors for the year. After these names are selected they are placed in the jury wheel in the clerk's office to be drawn as needed for each term of court.

A report that Superintendent H. C. Eyman, of the state hospital, had tendered his resignation to take effect next month, has gotten into general circulation. Needless to say it is absolutely without foundation. Dr. Eyman has no thought of leaving, and it is doubtful whether the trustees would accept his resignation. The report probably owes its origin to the fact that Storekeeper Capeller has tendered his resignation to take effect July 1. Messrs. Eyman and Capeller have frequently been mistaken for each other, and there are many people laboring under the delusion that one is the other. The office of storekeeper, as a separate and distinct position at the institution, is to be abolished. The law says that the steward shall employ one person as bookkeeper and storekeeper. Mr. Dumble is the bookkeeper and he will probably be given charge of the store also upon the departure of Mr. Capeller.

BOERS RETREATING.

LONDON, May 12.—[By Associated Press]—Lord Roberts telegraphs from Bosbrand, this morning, that he is now but eight miles south of Kroonstad, the enemy having evacuated their first line of intrenchments during the night. Reconnoitering parties are now out in the direction of Kroonstad, trying to locate the Boer position.

LOST A FINGER.

Herbert Snyder Injured at Hess, Snyder & Company's Shop.

Herbert Snyder, who is employed at Hess, Snyder & Company's machine shop, caught the fourth finger of his right hand in an emery wheel belt while at work this morning. The member was so badly torn and lacerated that amputation near the second joint was necessary. Dr. Hattery performed the operation.

OBITUARY NOTICES.

ROBERT POLLOCK.

NORTH LAWRENCE, May 11.—Robert Pollock, aged 65 years, an uncle of Representative Pollock, of this place, died at his home, south of Lawrence, at 2:30 o'clock Friday morning. Mr. Pollock was a widower. He leaves several children. Funeral services will be held on Sunday at 2 o'clock.

MRS. I. S. PANGBURN.

News was received in the city today of the death of Mrs. I. S. Pangburn, which occurred at her home in Akron, Friday morning at 1 o'clock. Mrs. Pangburn was formerly a resident of Massillon where she is well remembered. She was a sister of Mrs. C. T. Higginbotham, of 164 West Main street. The funeral will take place in Akron on Sunday at 3 p. m.

NEARBY TOWN NEWS.

NOTES FROM CRYSTAL SPRING.

CRYSTAL SPRING, May 11.—Land Appraiser J. B. Fierstos has entered upon the duties of his office and is busy taking the valuation of property in Jackson township.

The Eureka mine was idle Wednesday on account of damage done to one of the smoke stacks and other property about the mine by the wind during the violent storm of Tuesday. All the other mines in this vicinity are working full time excepting the North Massillon mine, which has lost a couple of days the past two weeks.

Broke the Record.

Three train loads of gravel are being sent daily from the C. L. & W. gravel pit, south of here. The gravel is used for ballasting and repairing the main line. John Doolan, who has charge of the pit, is in need of men, but none are to be found here—everybody is working. One of the employees was sent to Cleveland, and there did not get the desired number of men.

The easiest and most effective method of purifying the blood and invigorating the system is to take DeWitt's Little Early Risers, the famous little pills for cleansing the liver and bowels. Rider & Snyder and C. W. Cupples, 139 West Tremont street.

TRY GRAIN-O! TRY GRAIN-O!

Ask your grocer today to show you a package of Grain-O, the new food drink that takes the place of coffee. The children may drink it without injury as well as the adult. All who try it, like it. Grain-O has that rich seal brown of Mocha or Java, but it is made from pure grains, and the most delicate stomach receives it without distress. The price of coffee, 15c and 25c per package. Sold by all grocers.

THE MOST STUBBORN COUGHS

resulting from an attack of la grippe or heavy cold must yield to the wonderful healing properties of Foley's Honey and Tar, which strengthens the lungs and makes them sound. Nothing else as good. Rider & Snyder.

WARNING TO GERMANY

Lodge's Speech Similar to One Made by Root.

MUST LET THE AMERICANS ALONE.

SECURING DANISH ISLANDS OR CARRYING OUT Scheme of Colonization in Brazil Will Bring on War With the United States Spoke in the Senate.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—Germany received a second warning, unofficial, of course, that her scheme of colonization in Southern Brazil and her dickerings with Denmark for the acquisition of the Danish West India islands, if carried to a conclusion, meant war with the United States. Senator Lodge, who is in perfect accord with the administration on every important question and who never discusses our foreign relations in either a light or jingoistic spirit, made a speech strangely similar to the one delivered by Secretary Root some time ago.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—The naval appropriation bill was considered by the senate, and an agreement was reached to vote on the armor plate section at 3 o'clock this afternoon.

During discussion a notable speech was delivered by Mr. Lodge, of Massachusetts, upon the necessity of building up the United States navy without delay.

Mr. Daniel, of Virginia, presented an extended argument in support of the immediate construction by the government of an armor factory, while Mr. Allison, of Iowa, opposed the project of a government armor factory on the score of economy.

Mr. Lodge said that for the past three years the senators from South Carolina and New Hampshire (Mr. Tillman and Mr. Chandler) had been endeavoring to get armor at a low price. The net result of their work had been to put a stop to the construction of a navy. The amendment of Mr. Tillman, he said, would absolutely stop the building of ships. He had no prejudice against a government armor plant. Indeed, he was not at all assured that it would not have been better in the beginning of the construction of our new navy to erect an armor plant. To stop the building of all ships until the armor plant could be erected would, he thought, be a fatal mistake. He further said in part:

My reasons for desiring more ships, and desiring them quickly, is my belief that the safety of the United States depends upon the strength of our navy. We do not need the navy for the protection of our insular possessions. The defense lies in our own great coast line and in the defense of the Monroe doctrine in this hemisphere. Our Atlantic coast is studded with cities from the gulf to Northern Maine. For the defense of this great coast line and these cities we have no adequate fleet. We are about to enter upon the construction of an Isthmian canal. Whether it will be better to fortify that canal or not is yet an open question. But to control that canal, to defend it, to hold it open for our commerce and for the commerce of the world, even though it be against an enemy's fleet, we must be the naval masters of the Caribbean sea.

I hope and believe that we shall have no war, but a great fleet is the greatest insurance of peace. However, we would be foolish, indeed, if we should close our eyes to the possibilities of the situation. We could submit the Danish islands to protection, or, on the other hand, our European nation which should undertake to take possession of those islands right off the road to the canal and to make of them great naval stations, would by that very means become enemies of ours. We could submit to such a thing as that. The Monroe doctrine is a great protection to the United States. Men of all parties—Democrats, Republicans and Populists—without distinction, adhere to that.

I am by no means one whose navy is now receiving such rapid increase, may not test the Monroe doctrine. We may be called upon to protect that doctrine in Brazil or in some other South American country. I am not conjuring up fancies, but I believe the way to preserve peace is to have such a navy as no power in the world would care to encounter.

In a colloquy with Mr. Lodge, Mr. Tillman said it was well known that the navy of the United States was superior to that of Germany.

Mr. Lodge, agreeing in part with Mr. Tillman's statement, pointed to the great increase that now was being made in the German navy. "If the senator thinks," said Mr. Lodge, "there is no danger to be apprehended, I fear he underrates the importance of the subject—a subject to which I have given much thought and consideration."

At one point in the debate Mr. Penrose offered an amendment authorizing the secretary of the navy to procure the best quality of armor for the battleships Maine, Ohio and Missouri at \$54 a long ton, including royalties. He denounced what he termed the recklessness and unwarlike associations made by senators concerning the manufacture of armament, who were honorable and patriotic men who had built up enormous establishments and were making this country the greatest exporting nation of iron and steel in the world.

These manufacturers had realized less than 6 per cent on their investment in the making of armor. He argued against a government plant, saying it would be idle much of the time, and would be immensely expensive.

Mangled Corpse Found.

LANCASTER, Pa., May 12.—The manager of an unknown man was found along the tracks of the Pennsylvania railroad, near Mountville. He was about 40 years of age. In his pocket was found a book issued by the Longholt Cigarmakers' Union No. 139, and made out in the name of Julius Mandel.

Paint Works Destroyed.

ALLEGHENY, Pa., May 12.—The Bass paint works at Albertus, Pa., were burned. Loss, \$15,000; insurance, \$7,000. The buildings destroyed were the new three story frame paint mill, well equipped and fully stocked, the cooper shop and the oil mill. The fire started in the boiler house. The works employed 40 men.

Charter for a Pittsburgh Company.

HARRISBURG, May 12.—Charters were granted at the state department to these corporations: The Speer Box and Lumber company, Pittsburgh, capital, \$200,000; Conemaugh Stone company, Philadelphia, capital, \$60,000; The Crystal Springs Brewing company, Conshohocken, capital, \$60,000.

The Most Stubborn Coughs resulting from an attack of la grippe or heavy cold must yield to the wonderful healing properties of Foley's Honey and Tar, which strengthens the lungs and makes them sound. Nothing else as good. Rider & Snyder.

JEFFRIES THE CHAMPION.

CORBETT PUT UP A GOOD FIGHT, BUT WAS Knocked Out in the Twenty-third Round.

NEW YORK, May 12.—Jim Jeffries knocked out Corbett in the twenty-third round of their fight for the heavyweight championship of the world.

In the preliminary sparring Corbett showed to wondrous advantage. He was panther-like on his feet and darted in and out with confusing speed.

He whipped his left into Jeffries' face and was either inside or away from the punch. Jeffries kept going in, however, but he seemed awkward.

Jeffries kept making the pace, but Corbett slipped away from him. Jeffries would try his left in a rush, but Corbett was almost invariably away from it. Corbett was outboxing his man and outpointing him with his lefts to the face. While Corbett had the speed and cleverness, he found Jeffries fought in his crouching attitude which proved se hard to solve for Fitzsimons.

When Corbett had passed the ten-round money there was a strong change in the sentiment toward him and the men who had their money on Jeffries to win began to be somewhat dubious.

Jeffries was grim and resolute and kept his wit and strength and avoided him.

By the seventeenth round Jeffries began a series of desperate rushes, in which he mixed it fiercely with Corbett. He seemed angered by the jabbing at his face and wanted to end it all with a swing from left or right. Corbett had begun to show the pace, but, while his punches lacked force, he was still speedy on his feet. He contented himself with avoiding punishment.

At the twentieth round it looked as if Corbett would stay the limit, and popular judgment awarded him the victory.

He had up to that time avoided any serious punishment. He either side-stepped from Jeffries' terrible rushes or ducked into clinches. Jeffries was hammering away, however, and was strong and game. The end came with the suddenness of a shock. The men had two fierce rallies, followed each time by long range sparring, and were in together again. They were both fighting fast and hard. Suddenly there was a report of a sharp blow, and Corbett dropped. Some one called for cheers for Jeffries, but the almost sullen crowd refused to give them. Then a moment later, when a friend of Corbett but the question, a thousand threats echoed a response.

The decisive round was as follows:

TWENTY-THIRD ROUND.—After a couple of passes, Jeff swung his right to Corbett's jaw and then rushed him across the ring to the ropes to a neutral corner. At close quarters Corbett hooked left twice to the face, sending the blood spurting again from Jeff's face. Jeff threw two hard lefts into the body and smashed his left again on Corbett's face, sending Corbett's head back.

Then Jeff crowded him to the ropes, and with a right smash on the jaw sent Corbett rolling down and out. Corbett's head struck the floor hard, and he rolled over in a vain attempt to regain his feet, but he was too far gone to recuperate within the call of ten seconds. Corbett lay a log, after rolling twice on the ring floor, but a moment after Reflex White had counted him out, he was able to regain his feet and the seconds had little difficulty in reviving him.

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Consideration of the question of admitting women as delegates to the general conference was taken up. Considerable feeling developed during the discussion, but before action could be taken a motion, offered by Dr. Charles W. Smith, of Pittsburgh, to postpone consideration of the matter for several days, was carried.

It required four hours in a stormy secret session to reach the conclusion on the retention of the bishops, and at times there was danger of as many as four losing their positions on the ground of inefficiency.